Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 38 WEDNESDAY, 10TH JANUARY, 1827. No. 1910.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore carried on at Bombay under the Firm of "ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH and Co." has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be continued by Mr. ARCHIBALD INGLIS, who is authorized to receive all debts due to the late concern of "ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH and Co."

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH,
ARCHD. INGLIS.

Bombay, 6th January 1827.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that the Interest and Responsibiliy of Mr. DAVID LEIGHTON, in our Firm ceased yesterday.

BINNY & Co.

Madras, 1st Jan. 1827. (2)

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL SERMON in behalf of the Scotish Missionary Society will be preached by the Reverend JOHN COOPER, one of the Society's Missionaries, in the Scotch Church, on Sunday next, at the usual hour of DIVINE SERVICE; after which a collection will be made in aid of the funds of that Society. And the Annual Meeting of its Auxiliary at this Presidency will be held, in the Scotch Church, on the Tuesday thereafter, being the 16th Instant, at Eleven o'clock A. M.

JAMES CLOW,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
10th Jan. 1827.

NOTICE.

THE UPTON CASTLE, Sails on Monday next, the 15th Inst.

The Ladies and Gentlemen Passengers on that Ship, are therefore requested, to be on Board by 10 o'Clock on the morning of that day.

Bombay, 10th January 1827.

CANTON,

INSURANCE COMPANY,

MESSRS. *REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO.* having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the *Eighth Canton Insurance Company*, established for a period of three years from this date are empowered to grant Policies on behalf of the Company, payable at the option of the assured at *Canton, Calcutta, Bombay*, or *London*.

Bombay, 10th January 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

To-morrow the 11th Instant.

AN Invoice of Jewellery, consisting of Gold Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Rings and Broaches.

Sets of Ivory Handled Knives and Forks, Bone Ditto Razors, Silver Spectacles, Ivory Combs, Locks, Bolts, Hammers, &c.

ALSO,

A consigment of China Jars, for holding water, rice, oil &c. musters of which may be seen at the Auction Room.

Meadows Street, 10th January 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

On FRIDAY next the 12th Instant,

COMMENCING AT 12 o'CLOCK.

THE Following Articles the Property of a Gentlemen Returning to Europe if not previously disposed of by Private Contract.

A HANDSOME

CHARIOT,

Venations all round and Little used,

A PAIR OF

BAY HORSES,

And a Grey.

All Nearly fifteen hands high, go well together in Harness or Separately in a Buggy, one of the Bays a Young Horse upwards of fifteen Hands high is one of the best Gig Horses in India.

ALSO

SOME ENGLISH

PLATE,

Consisting of Richly embossed Silver Spoons, denominated Kings Pattern in a Case without Arms or Crest.

A SETT OF

BENGAL BUILT

TENTS.

And Sundry other Articles of Camp Furniture.

Meadows Street, 10th January 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE,

ON COMMISSION,

Bengal Humps,

PER CASK Rs. 30.

ROUNDS & BRISKETS,

Rs. 18.

Meadows Street, 10th January 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

A NEAT

ENGLISH BUILT

DENNET.

WITH PATENT AXLES.

PRICE Rs. 900

Meadows Street, 10th January 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

THE FOLLOWING

FRENCH WINES.

Just Imported

WHICH are offered at the undermentioned Low Prices to close an account, viz.

Sauterne, ...	per doz. Rs.	9
Chateau Margeaux Claret, ditto		8
Lafitte, Ditto,		5

Meadows Street, 10th January 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A BEAUTIFUL, YOUNG

ROAN

Arab Horse

UPWARDS THREE YEARS & A HALF OLD

PRICE Rs. 800

AND

A GREY ARAB

SADDLE HORSE.

AGE EIGHT YEARS AND A HALF

AND

CAPABLE OF ANY WEIGHT.

Price Rs. 800

Meadows Street, 10th January 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.

HAVE JUST EXPOSED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

BOOKS

OF

CHINA PAINTINGS.

COMPRISING, Costumes, Birds, Boats, Butterflies, Trades, Court Officers and Ladies, Punishments, Fishes, Fruits, Musical Ladies, Boys' Gambols, &c.

PRICE EACH, Rs. 15.

Meadows Street, 10th January 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A CONSIGNMENT OF

MEDALS,

FROM J. MUDIE, OF LONDON.

VIZ.

SILVER National Medals, each	Rs.	20
Bronze Ditto, ... each		12
Silver ditto of the late Princess Charlotte of Wales, ...		25
Bronze Ditto Ditto		12

Meadows Street, 10th January 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

A PIECE OF

FLOOR CLOTH,

IN GOOD CONDITION,

SIZE 18 BY 28 FEET,

PRICE Rs. 160

Meadows Street, 10th January 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RSECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

BRITISH

Patent Cachmere,

AT PER YARD Rs. 12

Colors, Black, Scarlet, White, and Fawn,

Meadows Street, 10th January 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

THE FOLLOWING

ELEGANT

CHINA ARTICLES,

VIZ.

SILVER Baskets, each	Rs. 90	to 110
IVORY ditto, . .	25	to 120
Peacock Feather Fans,	6	to 11
Ivory Puzzle Boxes, . .	2	to 6
" Netting Cases, . .	3	to 5
" Card Cases, ...	7	to 20
" Parasol Sticks, . .	9	to 12
Gentlemen's Velvet Caps		6
" Manilla Hats, ...		5

Meadows Street, 10th January 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A HIGHLY FINISHED

PERCUSSION GUN,

BY FORSYTH.

PRICE Rs. 250.

Meadows Street, 10th January 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

Blue, Purple, and Black,

Nankeen Crape,

A BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE FOR LADIES DRESSES,

PRICE Rs. 55 PER PIECE.

AN ELEGANT Set of Gold Beads, ...	Rs.	200
Gold Earrings per pair, . . .	4	to 50
Do. Watch Rings Ditto, . .		30

Meadows Street, 10th January 1827.

Advertisement.

TYOBJEE FEZ HYDER AND Co. most Respectfully beg to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency that they have Received by the late arrivals from China their Choicest commissioned Goods Consisting of Fine Sarcenets, Sattins, China Gros de naples, or Bombazine, Crapes of different Colours, Crape Worked Shawls and Scarfs, and Various other discription of Ladies British and French Wearing apparel &c. &c. which they have exposed for Sale on Moderate terms at their Shop opposite to HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE & next door to JAHANGHEER AND NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE.

Bombay, 10th January 1827.

TICKETS in the 1st CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1827, to be had at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS. PRICE Rs. 120.

FOR SALE

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurances, Bills of Lading, &c. &c.

Bombay, 10th January 1827.

A FEW HALF TICKETS in the FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1827, are to be had at the Office of Messrs. SHOTTON, MALCOLM and Co. at 65 Rupees each.

Bombay, 10th January 1827.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of AMERCHUND the son of ANOOPCHUND ALLUM. CHUND commonly called or known by the name of AMERCHUND BEEDERCHUND, late of Bombay Hindoo deceased.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of the deceased having been granted by this Honorable Court in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction to HEERACHUND BEEDERCHUND, of Bombay Hindoo one of the Executors appointed in the said Will, reserving the Rights of JETMUL ANOOPCHUND another Executor appointed by the said Will until he shall come in and Pray for the same, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated January 9th 1827.

GRANT AND WEST,
PROCTORS.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of THEODORE HENRY BROADHEAD, late a Lieutenant in the Marine Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to JOHN POLLEXFEN of Bombay Esquire the Sole Executor named in and appointed by the said Will; All persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 9th day of January 1827.

J. B. GRAHAM,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

THE NEPHEW, of AMERCHUND BEEDERCHUND the eminent Shroff who lately died, has, in accordance with the charitable sentiments of his highly respected Uncle, obtained the liberation of the whole of the Prisoners in Goal by the Judgments of the Court of Requests, by paying all their debts.

Bombay, 10th January 1827.

ભાઇ૨ • ખખ૨ *

ભોફોટો • નાંખીયો • શરાપ૨ •
ફિક્ક • જે • થોડા • દાણાડા • ઉપ૨ • ગુજ
રીગી ખોછે • તેણનો • ભતરીજો • પો
તાનાં • નાંખીયા • ફાકાનાં • ફકેબા
થી • તથા • પોતાનાં • ચરમની • ભોટા
જ • શારૂં • જે • બંધવાબો • ફોરટ •
બાવ • રીફ્રેશટશ • ફિલજે • નાણ
ભા • મેરની • ફરીબાદીથી • જેલબો •
ઇતા • તે • શઘલાવોનું • બીલફ્રલ • દે
વું • બા પીને • તેનાંવોનો • છુટકારો
ફીયોછે *

તા૦ ૧૦ મી • જાનેવારી • ૧૮૨૭

For Freight or Passage

TO LONDON DIRECT,
THE FINE SHIP

HIBBERTS.

OF 500 TONS.
EDWARD THEAKER,
COMMANDER,
TO SAIL IN THE END OF THIS MONTH

PLANS of her Cabins may be seen and particulars learnt at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 10th January 1827.

For Freight to Bengal

TOUCHING ON THE COAST AND MADRAS,
THE SHIP

MALABAR.

W. S. Skitter.
COMMANDER,

THE SHIP is now in Dock undergoing repairs, and will be ready to take Cargo on the 15th Instant. For particulars Apply at the Office of Messrs. ARRATOON AND GREGORY APCAR, or Captain SKITTER on Board.

Bombay, 10th January 1827.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

MR. EDITOR,

The accompanying comparison of the relative weights of eqneous vapour in the air in Bombay for a period of 30 days in the hot season, and in July, the most rainy month we have had at Poonah, during the late monsoon, may be acceptable to some of your medical readers, as it would appear to furnish useful auxiliary data in the formation of opinions on the quality of the Bombay air during April and May, and on the consequences of the probable influence of the great damp in convalescence from dissimilar diseases.

Eight inches and sixty-one hundredths of rain fell at Poonah during July, and none whatever during the period of the observations in Bombay, nevertheless $\frac{8}{10}$ths of a grain more of water in a cubic foot of air were suspended in the air in Bombay in April and May, than in the air at Poona in July.

The weights were determined by a Daniel's Hygrometer.

Mr. Editor,
Your's,
W. H. SYKES.

Poona, 28th Dec. 1826.

Comparison of the absolute weights of Aqueous Vapour in the air, in Bombay from the 20th April to the 20th May 1826, and at Poonah during the month of July in the Monsoon of 1826.

In Bombay from the 20th April to the 20th May.

Sun rise.	9½ a. m.	4 p. m.	Dates.
grs. dec.	grs.dec.	grs.dec.	Apr.
7,171	7,829	7,809	20
8,423	8,351	8,634	21
8,708	10,143	9,588	22
8,997	9,548	8,344	23
8,989	9,533	8,634	24
8,445	8,365	8,351	25
8,163	———	8,634	26
7,909	8,358	8,642	27
7,916	8,358	8,936	28
8,44[illegible]	8,107	8,358	29
8,43[illegible]	8,642	8,365	30
			May
8,731	———	8,365	1
8,731	8,634	8,365	2
9,654	8,365	10,143	3
9,320	10,109	9,467	4
9,597	10,152	10,143	5
9,923	9,531	9,531	5
9,597	9,847	9,202	7
8,416	9,249	9,351	8
9,028	9,202	8,913	9
8,997	10,143	9,515	10
9,621	9,515	9,202	11
8,928	8,829	8,605	12
9,013	8,913	8,913	13
7,649	8,634	8,913	14
8,156	———	8,898	15
———	8,913	9,415	16
8,401	8,620	9,591	17
8,135	8,323	8,906	18
9,288	9,202	10,143	19
252,788	243,115	269,876	
Mean 8,716	Mean 9,004	Mean 8,995	

Mean for the month 8,9044

Mean Temperature of the air, during the period of the observations.

at sun-rise.	at 9½ a. m.	at 4 p. m.
dg. dc.	dg. dc.	dg. dc.
78,945	84,648	85,862

July at Poona.

Sun rise.	9½ a. m.	4 p. m.	Dates.
grs.dec.	grs.dec.	grs.dec	July
7,675	7,882	7,829	1
7,662	7,896	8,128	2
7,937	8,149	7,875	3
7,675	8,191	8,416	4
7,411	8,430	8,366	5
7,937	9,044	8,188	6
7,950	8,466	8,430	7
7,950	9,059	8,746	8
8,227	7,923	8,437	9
7,957	7,916	8,474	10
7,964	8,731	8,731	11
7,964	7,675	7,937	12
8,227	8,474	8,198	13
7,964	8,198	8,159	14
7,961	8,474	7,404	15
7,221	7,937	7,662	16
7,971	8,205	7,964	17
7,978	8,488	8,212	18
7,722	8,776	7,688	19
7,964	8,488	8,481	20
8,234	8,776	8,212	21
8,241	8,212	8,212	22
8,518	8,776	8,496	23
7,722	3,488	8,488	24
7,985	8,510	8,503	25
7,992	8,227	8,488	26
7,992	8,227	7,688	27
7,722	7,675	7,675	28
7,715	7,702	7,950	29
7,728	8,212	7,937	30
7,469	7,950	8,184	31
244,638	275,157	253,758	
Mean 7,891	Mean 8,225	Mean 8,185	

Mean for the month 8,124

Mean Temperature of the air during the period of the observations.

at sun rise	at 9½ a. m.	at 4 p. m.
dg. dc.	dg. dc.	dg. dc.
75,090	76,717	77,680

Fall of Rain within 60 miles east of Poona, during the months of November and December 1826

Dates.	Place where fallen.	Quantity fallen.
		In. Dec.
Nov. 10	2 miles E. of Tellegaon Turruff of Pebul	0, 20
——11	Dehwyree Turruff Kurdeh	0, 01
——14	Hungawarree Pergunna Kurdeh	0, 04
——16	....Do.....Do.....	0, 10
——17	... Do.....Do.....	0, 70
——20	Kotool Pergunna Kurdeh.	0, 76
——21	....Do.....Do.....	0, 33
——22	....Do.....Do.....	0, 16
——24	....Do.....Do.....	0, 03
Dec. 7	....Do.....Do.....	0, 39
——10	....Do.....Do.....	0, 01
	Total	3,3

Fall of Rain in the Deccan from the 24th of of May to the 31 December 1826.

Dates.	Qauntity fallen.
May....	3,41
June....	3,30
July....	8,61
August...	1,03
September	1,54
October....	1,90
November....	2,33
December....	0,40
Total	22,52

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

It is benevolent of T. S. to do an act of justice towards the Engineer Officer alluded to by R. A. N., and to the memory of the Commanding Officer of the Pioneers; and it is prudent in his declining to answer the queries of "Traveller." But his remark, that those queries "do not tend to any utility" is not so easily assented to.

If the queries be true, (and they must be considered to be true until they are contradicted) they point out errors which it may be of some utility to know, and of greater utility to correct, in the construction of future roads and bridges. And the queries tend to show that the elogy bestowed by R. A. N., in another part of his letter, on the Pioneer corps, at the expense of the Engineers, is as indiscreet as it is unjust.

It has already been conceded "that no body of men can do their own *proper duties* better than the Pioneers." It would be hard to expect the Pioneers to perform works scientifically for which they were never instructed. They are neither Bridge builders nor Surveyors by profession, and both these attainments are most essential in those who project roads and design Bridges, and in those who superintend their construction.

Some preparations were observed for erecting a bridge over the Chowke river on the Poona road. Traveller hopes on his return, to find the narrow span arches, square end piers (not *pius* as erroneously printed in his last letter) will not be copied in the Chowke bridge; nor the bridge of stone piers connected by wooden joists of still narrower water channels, on the same road. The works of Rennie and Telford are more perfect examples of stone bridges, and the bridges over the Schuychill in America of wood, or the more celebrated bridge over the Rhine by Ulric Grubenman of 364 feet span.

It is presumed that enough has been said to induce R. A. N. to contradict the untruths he has been convicted by [illegible] of uttering. But if R. A. N. be slow to evince contrition, the Editor of the Asiatic Journal is called upon to do so, as publicly as he circulated them.

TRAVELLER.

Poona, 6th Jan. 1827.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ST DECEMBER, 1826.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 387 of 1826.—The following orders are confirmed,

An Order by the officer commanding at Deesa, dated 26th September 1826, directing Surgeon J. Butchart, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, to receive temporary medical charge of the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry and Detail of Artillery from Surgeon Weekes.

An Order by the officer commanding the Northern Districts of Guzerat, dated 14th September 1826, directing Lieutenant J. S. Ramsay, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to the Detail of the Guzerat Provincial Battalion at Kaira, vice Chalmers appointed to officiate in that situation to the Head Quarters of the Battalion at Ahmedabad.

An Order by the same officer, dated Kaira 23d September 1826, appointing Lieutenant J. S. Ramsay to act as Adjutant to the left wing of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry on the departure of Lieutenant Darke on sick certificate.

An Order by the same officer, dated 6th October 1826, authorizing the hire of thirteen extra horse-keepers to attend the horses of the 3d Troop of Artillery at Kaira.

An Order by the officer commanding the Doorb Force, dated Belgaum 23d November 1826, appointing Lieutenant J. J. Lugard, of the 49th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, to perform the duties of Interpreter to the 1st Bombay European Regiment.

An Order by the officer in charge of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, dated Mhow, 30th November 1826, appointing Lieutenant C. W. Wenn, to act as adjutant until the arrival of Lieutenant Spence.

An Order by the officer in charge of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, dated Sattara, 30th November 1826, directing Lieutenant D. M. Scobie, to receive charge of the Adjutant's Department, and Lieutenant B. Hutt of the Quarter Master's, on the departure of Lieutenants Spence and Forbes to join the 13th Regiment.

Bombay Castle, 21st December 1826.

No. 388 of 1826.—Subedar Ramjee, of the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, having been found guilty by a Native General Court Martial of insubordinate conduct and contempt of the authority of his commanding officer, and adjudged to be suspended from rank and pay for a period of six months, which revised sentence His Excellency the Commander in Chief confirmed, but remitted the suspension awarded as being inadequate to the crime; The Hon'ble the Governor in Council considers him as unfit to remain in the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, and accordingly removes him to the Pension List, on the inferior pay of a Jemadar.

Bombay Castle, 22d December 1826.

No. 389 of 1826.—The following appointments are made Captain S. Powell, Brigade Major to the Malwa Field Force to be Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, with the official rank of Major, vice Aitchison, promoted in the department.—Date of appointment, 5th December 1826.

Captain R. Rose, of the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry, to be a Brigade Major to the Forces, vice Powell,—Do. do. 5th December 1826.

Bombay Castle, 22d December 1826.

No. 390 of 1826.—Major General Samuel Wilson's tour of duty on the General Staff of the Army of this Presidency expiring on the 28th instant, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint him to the staff until the departure of the ship on which he has taken his passage to return to Europe.

Bombay Castle, 23d December 1826.

No. 391 of 1826.—Captain C. Payne, of the 16th Regiment N. I. is allowed a furlough to Europe on sick certificate for three years from the date of his embarkation.

No. 392 of 1826.—Lieutenant H. Dampier, of the 19th Regiment N. I. is allowed a furlough to Madras for six months on his private affairs.

No. 393 of 1826.—The following appointment is made:

Ordnance Department.

Sub-Conductor Henry Mulholland to be Conductor in the Gun Carriage Manufactory, vice Hughes deceased.—Date of appt. 28th Nov. 1826.

Bombay Castle, 23d Dec. 1826.

No. 394 of 1826.—The following promotions are made:

15th Regiment N. I.

Ensign G. A. Hughes to be Lieutenant vice Dawes deceased,—Date of rank 13th Dec. 1826.

23d Regiment N. I.

Ensign C. H. Browne to be Lieutenant vice Gautier dismissed.—19th Do. do.

No 395 of 1826.—The service of Lieutenants Ward and Hunter, the Adjutant and Quarter Master of the 1st Extra Battalion, being required with their respective Regiments in consequence of there being no subaltern officers present with either capable of filling the situation of Adjutant, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the following appointments to be made:

15th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant W. Ward to be Adjutant vice Dawes deceased,—Date of appt. 13th Dec. 1826.

16th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant C. Hunter to be Adjutant,—18th Do. do.

1st Extra Batalion.

Lieutenant H. Hopkins 25th Regiment N. I. to be Adjutant, vice Ward.—Date of appt. 18th Dec. 1826.

Lieutenant A. Woodburn, 25th Regt. N. I. to be Quarter Master and Interpreter in Hindoostanee, vice Hunter,—Do. do.

25th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant H. Spencer to be Adjutant, vice McMahon promoted,—21st Do.

Bombay Castle, 26th Dec. 1826.

No. 396 of 1886.—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that certificates and declarations in support of charges contained in con-

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tingent bills be written on the same paper as the bill to which they may relate; and that the non-observance of this rule be considered a different ground for the rejection of the charge.

Bombay Castle, 28th Dec. 1826.

No. 397 of 1826.—Captain N. Hunter, of the Madras Horse Artillery, is allowed a furlough to Europe on sick certificate, for three years from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 30th Dec. 1826.

No. 398 of 1826.—Lieutenant Colonel Commandant M Kennedy, C. B., 15th Regiment N. I. and Commanding the Guicowar Subsidiary Force, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough agreeably to the existing Regulations, and the Governor in Council will have much pleasure in bringing to the special notice of the Hon'ble Court of Directors in England, the zealous and faithful services of this meritorious officer during the long and uninterrupted period of forty-five years.

No. 399 of 1826.—Superintending Surgeon V. C. Kemball is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years on private affairs, agreeably to the existing Regulations.

A similar furlough is also granted to Mr. Surgeon D. C. Bell, of the 13th Regiment N. I.

Bombay Castle, 2d January 1827.

No. 1 of 1827.—Lieutenant J. Thomas, of the 16th Regiment N. Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe on urgent private affairs for a period of one year from the date of his embarkation.

No. 2 of 1827.—Senior Surgeon R. Eckford is appointed Superintending Surgeon to fill the vacancy [illegible] the establishment occasioned by the embarkation of Superintending Surgeon G. Ogilvy for Europe.

No. 3 of 1827.—Assistant Surgeon A. Gibson, lately employed with the Flotilla on the Coast of Arracan, is permitted to remain at Calcutta on his private affairs for a period of two months from the 29th of November last.

No 4 of 1827.—Mr. W. J. B. Knipe is admitted on the establishment as a Cadet of Infantry, in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors Mr. Knipe was promoted to Ensign, and the date of his rank fixed in General Orders dated the 23d September last (No. 272).

Bombay Castle, 2d January 1827.

No. 5. of 1827.—The following promotion are made.

25th Regiment N. I.

Lieut. B. McMahon to be Capt and Ensign G. Clarkson to be Lieut. in succession to Seely deceased,—Date of rank 21st Dec. 1826.

No. 6 of 1827.—A Division Order by Lieut. Col. Wilson, dated 2d December 1826. appointing Capt. Shaw, to the charge of the Commissariat proceeding with His Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons and the 3d Troop of Horse Artillery, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 2d January 1827.

No. 7. of 1827.—Lieut. C. J. Cunyngham, of the 1st Regt. Light Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to the Malabar Coast on his private affairs for a period of three months.

No. 8 of 1827.—Lieut. T. Knox, of H. M.'s 2d or Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot, is appointed an Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander in Chief from the 16th ultimo.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary, to Govt.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDETS.

M. B. has been received, but we cannot give his letter a place on anonymous authority.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 month's at 1 | 10.
Calcutta .. 90 days 105 Bombay Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras, .. 30 days, 99½ B'y. Rs. per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH JANUARY 1827.

We are still without an arrival from England, and we daresay there are few of our readers who recollect our being so long in that predicament for many years back. The latest direct intelligence in our possession is that brought by the Hannah, up to the 8th June last. Our interest in the arrival of the long expected Ship Britannia has entirely ceased, since she can bring us no news of a public nature of nearly so recent a date, as that received both at Bengal and Madras; to both of which Presidencies we have been indebted for several months past for almost every article we have inserted under the head of Europe.

BOMBAY COURIER.—JAN. 6.

Accounts have been received from Persia during the week, which mention that the Persians had been twice defeated by the Russians. It would appear that the Prince Royal had proceeded to Sheessa with an army of 30,000 men, and instead of continuing his march to Tiflis while the Russians were entirely unprepared to oppose him, determined on making himself master of the garrison. In the mean time he detached a force of 8,000 men in advance, under his son and the principal Persian General Meer Khawn; but the Russian General Matadoff, having after some time collected a few troops, attacked this body, and completely defeated it. The Persian Infantry are said to have displayed considerable courage and steadiness in this affair, but the cavalry abandoned the field without even coming into action. Abbas Meerza, on hearing of his son's defeat, raised the siege of Sheessa, where he had been occupied uselessly for upwards of a month, and advanced to Ganja, for the purpose of giving battle to the Russians. The latter having now collected a force of three or four thousand men, attacked him at this place, and completely defeated and dispersed his army, while no troops remained in reserve to retard the advance of the Russians. The Royal camp was at Ahur, about 150 miles from Ganja and 50 in advance from Tabreez, but the King's force at that station did not exceed 6000 men. Colonel Macdonald, the British Envoy, was with the SHAH. Mr. Willock had proceeded to England in charge of despatches.

PAUL PRY and AMATEURS AND ACTORS were performed last night at our Theatre, before a crowded and applauding audience. We could say much in praise of these performances, but "we do not wish to intrude or interfere in other people's affairs;" and if what we have said is not considered sufficient, we are determined "never to do another kind act again as long as we live."

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

MHOW TURF.

FOURTH DAY, 20TH DEC. 1826.

The Malwa Stakes of Rupees 800 from the fund, for all horses, weight for age and inches, entrance 6 gold mohurs; *Heats 1 mile and a distance.*

		st.	lb.	oz.
Capt. Cuninghame's	B. A. H. Cornet	8	11	6 1 1
Mr. Brett's	G. A. H. Boxkeeper	8	12	4 3 2
Captain Morris's	G. A. H. Firefly	9	0	0 2 3

First Heat.—Cornet and Boxkeeper ran well together for a short distance, when Firefly came up to them, and rated it with Cornet to the winning post; the latter winning by rather more than a length: Boxkeeper running to save his distance.

Time, 2. 19.

Second Heat.—A good start—Cornet and Boxkeeper running neck and neck—Firefly several lengths in the rear At ½ a mile from home Boxkeeper took the lead, but was almost immediately passed again by Cornet, who won the heat in great style by a length.

Time, 2. 16.

The Minister's Plate of 500 Rupees, with 300 Rupees from the fund, for all Arab horses, weight for age *Heats 2½ miles*, entrance 4 gold mohurs.

Captain Morris's	G. A. H. Baronet	7	12	1 1
Mr. Martin's	G. A. H. Tarquin	8	5	2 2
Mr. Trevelyan's	—Blk. C. H. Scorpion	8	12	3 dist.

First Heat.—Baronet, as soon as mounted, started off and ran nearly a quarter of a mile, but was afterwards led up to the post quietly, and the horses went off well together. Baronet soon shot several lengths ahead, and kept his distance till the fifth half-mile, when Tarquin gradually crept up but could not touch his opponent, who won the heat in splendid style by about three lengths,—Scorpion barely saved his distance.

Time, 1st ½ mile	0	59
2d " "	1	1½
3d " "	0	58
last mile	2	6
Total	5	4½

Second Heat.—A capital start. Baronet soon took the lead, and, maintained it, and although Tarquin made several gallant pushes for the heat, it was won by the former by a length.

Time, 1st ½ mile	0	58
2d " "	1	0½
3d " "	1	1½
4th " "	1	1
5th " "	1	10

Total, 5. 11. by three watches.

FIFTH AND LAST DAY, 22D DEC. 1826.

The Mhow Subscription Purse of 100 Rs. each, with 500 Rs. from the fund, for all Arab horses carrying 9. 7. *heats* 1 *mile.*

Capt. Cuninghame's	B. H. H. Cornet	1	1	
Mr. Brett's	G. A. H. Boxkeeper	2	2	

First Heat.—The horses went off at the top of their speed, Boxkeeper with the inner course. They ran neck and neck till near the distance post Cornet closed, both horses were brought to the whip, and Cornet won the heat.

Time 1st ½ mile	0	56½
2d " "	1	0
Total	1	56½

This was thought to have been a dead heat by the spectators, but the judge gave it in favor of Cornet.

Second Heat—A fine start, the same running as in the 1st heat. At the turning Boxkeeper was a little ahead, and both horses were again brought to the whip—Cornet winning the heat by half a length.

Time 1st ½ mile	0	57
2d " "	1	4
Total	2	

This was as fine a race as was ever witnessed, and no two horses could have been better matched.

The Beaten Plate of Rs. 400 from the fund, for all horses that saved their distance during the Meeting—to be handicapped by the Stewards, *one 2 mile heat*, entrance 3 gold mohurs.

Capt. Morris's	G. A. H. Firefly	8 7 Walked over

The Untrained Plate of 200 Rs. weight for age, entrance 2 gold mohurs,—*heats 1 mile*, was won by Captain Luyken's C. A. H. Swap, beating Mr. Brett's G. A. H. Mopstick.

The amusements of the day concluded with tattoo and foot races, which were well contested—nearly one hundred tattoos started.

4TH MHOW TURF MEETING.

To be run on the first day of next meeting, a Maiden Sweepstakes of 300 Rs. each H. F. with Rs. ( ) from the fund, for Arab Horses that have never started for plate, purse, match, or sweepstakes, *heats 2 miles*, carrying 8. 7.

J. MARTIN,
Secretary.

POONAH RACES

6TH DAY.

The East Devon Cup of 1200 Rupees, given by the Officers of H. M. 20th Regiment, for all horses, handicapped by a committee, entrance 3 mohurs, *Heats miles.*

		st.	lbs.
Mr. Boyd's	C. A. H. Jack	8	2 7 7
Mr. Carstairs'	G. A. H. Cupid	8	2 6 6
Capt. Spiller's	B. C. H. Hercules	9	3 5 2
Mr. Murray's	G. A. H. Guarantee	7	7 2 5
Mr. Hunter's	G. A. H. Sir Kenneth	8	2 4 4
Mr. Bacon's	G. A. H. Pyramus	8	5 3 3
Capt. Mansfield's	B. A. H. Brilliant	8	10 1 1
Capt. Hancok's	G. A. H. Rubens	7	10 did not Start

1st Heat.—Hercules the favorite, then Pyramus and Brilliant. At starting Guarantee took the lead, closely followed by Pyramus, who appeared to fail in an attempt to pass him at the bottom of the course. Brilliant made his push at the usual place, soon passed Pyramus, and ran nose and nose with Guarantee for some time; but headed at the ¼ miles post, which he kept, winning by a length or two. It was nearly a dead heat between Pyramus and Guarantee.

Time, 4 5.

2d. Heat.—Hercules, who had seved his distance, was still the favorite, and at starting he led with Guarantee on his quarter. Brilliant made his *dash* as in the former heat, soon passed the whole but Hercules, and they ran together for some time, Brilliant taking the lead after passing the ¼ mile post, and winning as in the former heat.

Time, 4. 4.

Hack Plate, 300 Rupees from the fund, and 2 mohurs each, *once round and a distance*, all horses carrying 10 stone, entrance 15 rupees.

Capt. Spiller's	B. A. H. Jack	3
Mr Carstairs'	C. A. H. Maharaj	2
Mr. Pontardent's	G. A. H. Proxy	1

Proxy the favorite. Maharaj took the lead, and kept it for upwards of a mile, when Proxy closed a little, and the race was very interesting all up the rise, neck and neck. At the turn-in Proxy led, and won by a length.

Time, 3. 30.

Proxy was challenged, and sold for 600 Rupees.

7TH AND LAST DAY.

The Welter's Stakes, carrying 11 stone, Gentlemen riders, *heats 2½ miles*, £50 from the fund, 100 Rupees each, entrance 2 mohurs.

Capt. Spiller's	B. C. H. Hercules	1
Mr. Bacon's	B. A. H. Flyaway	3
Mr. Pontardent's	C. C. H. Proxy	2

1st Heat.—The Cape was supposed so superior that little sport was expected. Proxy led for a mile, when the Cape took it, and brought Proxy in on his quarter handsomely.

2d Heat.—Proxy and Flyaway drawn; the Cape walked over.

Galloway Plate, catch weights, 1½ *miles*, 200 Rupees from the fund and a Sweepstakes of 50 Rupees each, entrance 2 mohurs.

Mr. Bacon's	C. C. G.	Sir Joshua	3 3
Capt. Spiller's	C. A. G.	Guess	2 2
Mr. Hunter's	B. A.	The Pippin	1 1

1st Heat.—The Pippin decidedly the favorite, then Sir Joshua; and the former won the first heat with ease, Sir Joshua saving his distance.

2d Heat.—Guess took the lead, and kept it for a mile, when the Pippin closed, and it was a very beautiful heat, and won by only a nose with the greatest exertions of the whip.

Beaten Plate, *heats 1 ¼ miles*, £50 from the fund, and a Sweepstates of 3 mohurs each, entrance 15 Rupees.

Mr. Carstairs'	G. A. A.	Cupid,	8 8 2 2
M. Boyd's	C. A. H.	Jack,	8 5 1 1

1st Heat.—Cupid the favorite 3 to 1, and he took the lead: Jack, with the spurs in his side, about two lengths in rear. On the rise Jack closed a little, and about the distance post came equal, when whips and spurs commenced, and Jack won by half a length.

Time, 3. 5.

2d Heat.—Jack rather the favorite, and this heat differed little from the first, and was also ran in 3 5. Perhaps a better contested race was never ran on any course.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Capt. J. Forbes, Supt. Inv. S. C.
Capt. R. Rose, 2d Cavy.
Lieut. Urquhat, 2d Lt. Cy.
Capt. T. D. Morris, Pay-Master, M. F. F.
Dr. Kennedy, Baroda Residency.
Lieut. W. A. Wall, 20th Rt. N. I.
Lieut. T. F. Foster, 15th Rt. N. I.
Ditto T. Tapp, B. E. Regt.
Capt. A. Seymore, 20th Rt.
Asst. Surgn. W. M. Wilkins, Queens Royals.
Ens. Guerin, 14th Rt. N. I.
Lieut. C. H. Johnson, 12th Rt. N. I.
Capt. Spratt, 4th Rt.
Lieut. J. Cumming 2d B. E. Rt.
DEPARTURS.—Supg. Surgn. Robert, Eckford.
Lieut. Wm. Lang, 21st Rt.
Ensign F. Mayor, 6th Rt. N. I.
Asst. Surgn. Archd. Graham,
Lt. and Qr. Mr. B. Crispin, 16th Rt.
Capt. J. Laing, 26th Rt N. I.
Lt. Col. H. Smith 1st Cavy.
Capt. Moore, Pay Master S. D. A.

NAUTICLE CHRONICLE,

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Jany. 2d. Ship Ann, W. Allen, Commander from China, 15th November Singapore and Malacca.

3d. Brig Kaikusroo, Zenah, Syrang from Surat.

4th. Ship Shaw Byramgore, John Crocket Commander from China 18th Nov. Singapore 2d Dec. Pt. de Galle 18th do.

Do. Brig Jamasina, P. Touks, Commander from China, 2d. Dec.

5th. Sumdany, D. Stewart, Commander from China 7th Nov. Mallacca and Cananore.

Do Brig Lord Casa, Ramdass Syrang, from Porebunder 22d Dec.

Passengers per Shaw Byramgore.—Revd. Benj. Ward, Mrs. Ward, Master J. Ward, Master B. Ward, W. M. Wilkins Esq. Asst. Surgn. H. M. 2d Regt.

Per Brig Jamesina.—Capt. Grant, Mrs. Grant and Child, Mr. John Gordon.

DEPARTURES—Jany. 2d Armed Ketch Chacer, Mussa Peerbhoy Syrang to Surat.

5th. French Brig Le Jean Pierre, J. Distanque, Commander to Cannanore Alepee and Pondecherry.

6th. The Imaum of Mascats Ship of War, Liverpool, Hussonbin Ebram Commander to Muscat.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Upton Castle, for London.
Carron for China.
Sulimany for ditto.
Asia Felix for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—December 20. None.

DEPARTURES.—December 18. H. C. C. Ship Malcolm, James Cyles, for London via Ingeram, Madras, and St. Helena—Ship Lady Kennaway, Thomas Surflen, for London via Colombo and Isle of France.

December 19. Ship Aurora, P. Earl, for London via Madras—Arab Ship Futtal Mobarruck, Nacoda Solleman, for Muscat.

Vessels expected to sail shortly:—Ship Robarts, J. Corbyn, for London via Cape—Ship Penang Merchant, J. Mitchinson, for Malabar Coast—French Brig La Suzanne, C. Trelo, for Bourbon.

STATIONS OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER,
DECEMBER 19, 1826.

DIAMOND HARBOUR:—H. C. Ships Asia and Rose—Cornwall—Fairlie, Hercules, and Brig America, outward-bound, remain—Lady Kennaway and Rajah Wallie (Dutch,) passed down.

SAUGOR:—H. C. Ships Marchioness of Ely Prince Regent—Dunvegan Castle.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—Dec. 21, Ship Moira, W. Hornblow, from Calcutta 14th and Masulipatam 20th December.

DEPARTURES.—Dec. 21, H. M. Ship Hind, J. Furneaux, on a Cruize; 23, Ship Hope, J. T. E Flint, for London; 24 Ship Indian Oak, J. Read, for Covelong and Calcutta; 27, Ship Claudine, R. C. Chrystie, for London.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—At Surat, on the 27th Instant, at Christs Church, by the Reverend R. Y. Keays, Robert Preston, Garrison Serjeant Major, to Ann Eliza Moise youngest daughter of Mr. John Moise, Sexton.

BIRTHS.—At Colaba, on the 27th December 1826, the Lady of Capt. Chisholm, Madras Artillery, of a daughter.

On Sunday morning last, the 31st Dec. the wife of Mr. Conductor John Kilkenny, of the Ordnance Department, of a daughter.

At Bombay, on the morning of the 1st Inst. the Lady of Major Henry Pottinger, Resident in Cutch, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Kaira, in the evening of 23d Dec. 1826, Thereza, wife of Mr. E. J. Siqueira head clerk in the Kaira Collectorate, whose virtue and amiable disposition have caused her to be greatly and deservedly regreted by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

On the 23d Dec. at Poona, aged 51 William Campbell, Esq. late Pay Master H. M. XXth Regt.

Early on the morning of the 1st inst. Theodore Henry Broadhead, Lieut. in the H. C. Bombay Marine, after an illness of seven days.

On the 3d inst. of fever, James Neilson Walker Esq. C. S. second son of James Walker Esq. Blackhead Hill.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 10th December, the Wife of Mr. W. D. Cameron, of the Honorable Company's Bengal Marine, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 15th December, the Wife of Mr. William Francis, Assistant at the Judge Advocate General's Office, of a Daughter.

At Azimgurh, on the 9th December, the Lady of Frederick Currie, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Purneah, on the 8th December, the Lady of W. Wollen, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, of a Daughter.

On the 12th December, at Arah District of Shahabad, Mrs. John Birmingham, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At the House of C. Blaney, Esq. Calcutta, Captain Robert Charles Stevenson, His Majesty's 59th Regiment, aged 40 years, deeply and deservedly regretted.

At Calcutta, on the 20th December, Mrs. Sarah Peat, Wife of Mr. William Peat, Master in the Honorable Company's Marine, aged 30 years and 18 days.

At Cooley Bazar, on Saturday last, the 16th December, Serjeant Daniel Foley, Commissariat Department, aged 38 years.

At Dinapore, on the 7th December, Mrs. Diana Watkins, the Wife of Mr. Richard Watkins, aged 23 years and 3 months.

At Jessore, on the 13th December, Mrs. T. Gonsalves, Wife of Mr. G. H. B. Gonsalves, aged 24 years, 9 months and 6 days, a few hours after her

(Continued after the Poetry.)

POETRY.

[FROM THE TIMES.]

LINES WRITTEN IN ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL, AFTER THE DISSOLUTION.

BY A MEMBER OF THE UPPER BENCHES.

The King's speech toll'd the Commons' knell,
The House is clear'd, the chair vacated,
And gloom and loneliness now dwell
Where Britain's wise men congregated,

The gallery is dark and lone,
No longer throng'd with curious folk,
Happy to pay their good half-crown
To hear bad speeches badly spoke.

The Treasury seats no placemen show,
Clear'd is each Opposition bench;
And even never-ending Joe
No longer cries—"Retrench! retrench!"*

Fred. R—b—n—n no more his skill
Employs in weaving speeches fair,
The country gentlemen to fill
With promises as thin as air.

Dick M—t—n now no plan proposes
To aid the brute part of the nation,
While Members cough and blow their noses,
To drown his most humane oration.

Good Mr. B—gd—n where art thou,
Most worthy C--rm—n of C—mm—tees?
To strip one laurel from thy brow
Would surely be a thousand pities.

'Twas a good joke, forsooth, to think
Thou should'st give up thy honest winnings,
And thereby own that thou didst wink,
Pure soul, at other people's sinnings.†

Where's H——s, corruption's ready hack,
Who life and credit both consumes.
In whipping in the Treasury pack,
And jobbing in committee-rooms?‡

I look around—no well-known face
Alonge the benches meets my eye—
No Member "rises in his place,"
For all have other fish to fry.

Not one is left of K—s and sages,
Who lately sat debating here;
The crowded hustings now engages
Their every hope and every fear.

Electors, rally to the poll,
And L—d J—n R—ss—ll never heed:
Let gold alone your choice control,
The best man's he who best can *bleed*,"§

But if, too timid, you delay,
(By Bribery Statute held in awe),
Fear not—there is a ready way
To serve yourselves and cheat the law.

In times like these, when things are high,
And candidates must be well fed,
Your cabbages they'll freely buy,
Kind souls! at two pounds ten a head.‖

Thus may we hope for many a law,
And many a measures most discreet,
When—pure as even the last we saw—
Britain's new Parliament shall meet.

Then haste, ye Candidates, and strive
An M. P. to your names to tack;
And—after July twenty-five—¶
Collective wisdom—welcome back!

A.

* "Really the hon. Member for al——e should take a little breath; his objections are most unfair; and, what is worse, they are *never-ending*."—See the Ch—n—ll—r of the Ex—q—r's speech in reply to Mr. H—e, Feb. 23, 1825.

† Mr. B—gd—n said he certainly should not refund the money, *because by so doing*, he should *convict himself*."—See the Report of a Meeting of the Proprietors of the Arigna Mining Company.

‡ The bare-faced system of voting at private bill committees, without having heard an iota of evidence for or against, forms a distinguished feature in the history of the late Parliament.

§ A maxim which has been pretty well acted on in the present election.

‖ "During the election at Sudbury four cabbages sold for 10l and a plate of gooseberries fetched 25l., the sellers where these articles were so scarce being voters."—See *The Times* of Friday, June 20.

¶ The day on which the writs are returnable, and the new Parliament is to meet *pro forma*.

(Continued from the third Page.)

delivery of a Son, sincerely regretted by her relations, besides, she has left four Sons, continually to lament her loss.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Palamcottah, on the 8th Instant, the wife of the Reverend B. Schmid, of a Daughter.

At Kamptee, on the evening of the 5th Instant, the Lady of Lieutenant J. S. Impey, Post-Master to the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, of a Son, still-born.

DEATHS.—At Pulicat, on the 26th December, Caroline Elizabeth, the Infant daughter of Mr. E. W. Perman, aged 18 months and twenty days.

At Kamptee, on Sunday the 26th November, Wallace, son of Quarter Master Serjeant H. Belford, aged 13 months and 11 days.

On the 14th Instant, Mr. John Sample, aged 73 years.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Government Gazette,

SIR, I beg to send you here with a Prince of Wales's Island Gazette of the 25th ultimo, in which you will find a very interesting Government Notification, suspending all in port and Export Duties at that Island.

The importance of the measure may be better understood, from the amount of the Duties that has been hitherto levied, which has varied from 60 to 80,000 dollars per annum, and that French, Portuguese, American, and other foreigners may now trade there Duty Free, where they have hitherto had to pay a Duty of from 5 to 10 per Cent. on their Imports and Exports. Your inserting a copy of the notification in to-day's Gazette, will oblige,

18*th December*, 1826. PENANG.

Notice is hereby given, that the Collection of the Import and Export Duties leviable at this Port under the Regulations of the 1st May 1812 and 29th June 1816, will be suspended from this date.

In order, however, to ensure the regular transmission of Statements of the extent and nature of the Commerce at this Presidency, required for the information of the Authorities in England, and at the same time to prevent the Import or Export of Articles prohibited by Law, it is hereby notified, that all the existing rules and forms relative to landing and shipping goods, entry of Manifest, &c. at the Custom-house, will continue to be in force.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

J. ANDERSON, *Sec. to Govt.*

Fort Cornwallis, P. W. Island, the 21st November, 1826.

Calcutta.

Ship *Lady Flora*, R. FAYRER from London 28th July.

It was reported for a day or two, that the *Lady Flora*, Captain Fayrer, was off the Sand-heads.

It appears that this report was true, as she has been off the Sand-heads for the last eight or nine days.

Her Purser reached town this morning. He left the ship about 10 P. M. on Monday, below Saugor.

She sailed from Portmouth on the 28th July, and the following is a list of her passengers:

Mrs. Commodore Hayes; Mrs. Col. Geo.; Mrs. Charles Rogers; Mrs. McPherson; Miss Thomas; Mrs. Rogers, (child); Mrs. Hastie; Colonel George; Captain C. Rogers; Captain Waugh; Revd. Mr. McPherson; Mr. Urquhart; Mr. Lang; Mr. Travers; Mr. Small; Mr. Girard; Mr. Hayes; Mr. Burt; Mr. J. Middleton; Mr. W. Middleton.

The *Lady Flora* left the Land's end on the 1st of August; had a fine run to Madeira, was there five days, took in wine and refreshments, and sailed again on the 14th August. She left at Madeira the *Britannia* for Bombay, full of passengers, and an American Brig for Calcutta, which was to sail a day or two after the *Lady Flora*.

The latter had a tolerable run towards the Equator, and on the 30th August fell in with the *Hope* Schooner, tender, (to His Majesty's Ship *Maidstone*, Commodore BULLEN) with a beautiful Brig, her prize, taken on the 6th August, under the following circumstances, which our informant had from Lieutenant W. TUCKER, R. N., who was in command of the *Hope*.

H. M. Schooner on a cruise against slave vessels was stationed on the coast of *Whidah*. She got intelligence of a Brig under Brazilian colour, being in the neighbourhood, with a full cargo of slaves. On the 6th August the *Hope* found her at anchor. On nearing her she got under way and showed every disposition for fight. On the *Hope's* coming near and hoisting her colours, she received a shot from the Brig, which she answered with a broadside. The action now commenced, the brig running before the wind, and not until many shots were fired from her, or till she thought she had the advantage, did she shew her colours. The *Hope* tried to board as soon she was able to range alongside, but the brig being remarkably fast, she could with difficulty keep a good position until the brig was considerably crippled. At length (after *three* attempts) the *Hope* succeeded in laying the Brazillian on board, under a severe fire of grape and musketry, from a numerous crew and heavy guns.

The Brig was defended (when boarded) by the two mates and crew; the Captain having been *below*. She struck after an action of 4 hours. Lieut. TUCKER was severely wounded in the foot; his Midshipman was shot in the shoulder, and Quarter-master in the body, and one seaman was killed.

The Brig had 13 of her crew *killed*, (and several slaves in the hold) and 28 of the crew wounded, most of them severely.

The number of the enemy killed and wounded, speaks for the style in which this gallant little affair was accomplished, and which, especially when we take the difference of force into consideration, reflects great credit on Lieut. TUCKER and his party.

The *Hope's* tonnage is 150. had one long 12 pounder midships, and four 9 pounders, and crew of 33 men, several of whom were free African blacks.

The slave brig was 282 tons, had one long 24 pounder midships, four long 9 pounders, four long 6 pounders, and crew of 75 men. her *live* cargo consisted of 578 slaves.

This was the first voyage of the brig, which was built at Baltimore, and sold to the Brazils. She is described by an excellent judge as a most beautiful vessel.

H. M. ship *Tees* had captured a slave vessel about the same period, and taken her into Annabona.

It is to be hoped that these severe checks, and similar ones, may damp the ardour of those who engage in this inhuman traffic.

On the 19th September the *Lady Flora* fell in with the bark *Bride*, 337 tons, Captain BROWN, from Shields, laden with coals for the Hon'ble Company, and bound to Calcutta. On the 4th October, latitude 36 S. 8, West long., she came up with and spoke the ship "*Apollo*," under Dutch colours, from Antwerp for Batavia, with troops. Passed the Cape 13th October, and reached the latitude of Nicobar Islands on the 20th November; was becalmed off them till the 24th; got the N. E. Monsoon. She had very indifferent weather in the Bay, much rain, and strong winds from the N. E. Spoke the bark *Exporter*, from England the 23d July, and the Cape the 10th October.

[*The India Gazette, Dec.* 14.

The following is the result of the Opium Sale on Saturday at the Exchange:—

	Sa. Rs.	*As. P.*	
Chests Behar 1062 at 1246	3	8 average.	Per Chest.
Do. Benares 238 at 1314	4	11 ditto	

The purchasers were chiefly natives—the result may therefore be considered speculative.

THE close of the week has been rich in arrivals from England, and has brought us the *Lady Flora*, from London 28th July; The *Rockingham* from London 24th July; The *Atlas* the 20th June, *Labournam* 30th July, and *John Hayes* and *Perseverance* from Liverpool, the former the 22d July, the latter the 10th August. Several vessels are in, also, from China and the Eastward.

Govt. Gaz. Dec. 18.

WE are again indebted to the pen of a Correspondent, for a detailed notice of the occurrences at Lucknow. It will be easily observable, that the writer contemplates the scenes he witnesses, with the ardour which their novelty, as well as brilliancy is calculated to excite in a youthful mind, and in which, we are now of too sedate a complexion, we almost regret to think, fully to participate.

"The Governor General left Cawnpore on the morning of the 24th November. The several Regiments at the station, were drawn out, and the usual salutes fired on the occasion. Our marches through a flat uninteresting country, scarcely cultivated, and remarkable only for the badness of its soil, brought the Governor General to the suburbs of the populous and flourishing city of Lucknow. The King of Oude awaited the arrival of his Noble Guest, at the entrance of his capital, and on the appearance of his Lordship and Suite, came forward on a magnificent elephant, having a head piece of armour, formed of polished steel scales and housings most richly embroidered and embossed with gold.

The howdah was different, but not less costly, from that in which the King appeared at Cawnpore. After the usual salutations, the Governor General stepped into the King's howdah, and the two retinues mingling, proceeded into the heart of the city. The streets, through which the entrance lay, like those of all Indian Cities, were extremely narrow and shabby and very far from realizing our boyish conceptions of Eastern bazars, and terraced houses. Whatever was deficient in art, however, in ornamenting the road, was amply supplied by nature, for of men, the noblest work of the Deity, there was doubtless abundance.

Every terrace, every balcony, every house-top was crowded with human being. From every window, every chink, every key-hole, black faces & admiring eyes, appeared peering out at the passing pageant. Now and then, as we passed the house of some more opulent natives, the curtains of a window would be slightly opened, or raised in different places, and bright sparkling eyes, like stars, shining through the interstices of a cloud, darted their beams on the passing cavalcade. As the procession advanced further into the city, the character of the houses, and of the spectators gradually improved in appearance. Various were the means taken, by the inhabitants, to ornament their houses and shops. Here the wooden pillars of the porticoes and balconies, were coated with silver leaf—there the roofs and terraces of the houses, were covered with white cloths, and the people, who stood thereon, on either side of the street, hung various specimens of the production of their looms or of their shops, down the sides of their houses, and silks, kinkhabs, and chintzes of every pattern and colour, met the eye at every turn, and gave a gala-like character to the scene. On turning the corner of a street, the grand Imaum Baruh and Roomee Durwazeh, built by the Nabob Asof-ood-Dowlah, with the Jumma Musjid, and its stately minarets, suddenly burst upon the view—forming a group of edifices at once grand, imposing and picturesque, and which is, perhaps scarcely equalled by any throughout India. The procession advanced through admiring crowds, which gradually became more and more dense, as the place of destination was approached—and their acclamations more and more stunning, as they mingled with the united sounds of dashing cymbals, rattling tomtoms, and thundering cannon.

The party proceeded to breakfast with the King of Oude in his palace, called, the Furuh Bukhsh. After passing numerous handsome and lofty gateways, court yards, &c., we halted at the gate of the lofty building, called the Jellan Numa, where the King and the Governor General descending from the elephant, got into their state tonjons, and followed by their respective suites, entered the beautiful and picturesque gardens of the Furuh Bukhsh. The area which now presented itself to view, was of a quadrangular form, the left side formed by the palace, and the right by the banqueting room, called the Baruh Durree. In the centre is an oblong marble reservoir, or canal of water, embellished with statues, fountains, and shrubs. On each side of the canal, a broad covered way extends from the body of the palace to the Baruh Durree. The King conducted the Governor General to the extensive saloon in the latter, which was destined as the place of assembly. Dancing girls in abundance were present, and their vociferous "all hails," mingled with the "God save the King," of his Majesty's band—produced, as may be supposed, an inconceivable harmony. After the usual ceremonies, his Majesty, walking arm in arm with Lord Amherst, led the way to the breakfast table, which was laid out in the verandah, looking upon the Paeen Bagh. After the termination of this important act in the business of the day, the party returned to the first saloon, where the trays of presents had been arranged during the interval. The King then proceeded to fasten round the neck of Lord Amherst, a miniature of himself, set in diamonds, and suspended by two strings of fine pearls. An embrace expressed, in due form, the satisfaction of both parties, and the interview apparently left an impression of mutual regard and confidence on the minds of the noble personages.

The King having accepted an invitation to breakfast with the Governor General on the following morning at the Residency, Mr. Stirling was deputed with Mr. Hale, and Captain Pearson, to conduct his Majesty to the banqueting house. The usual forms took place, and having no variety, they possess little interest, after having been once seen.

The evening of the next day, Nov. 30, was fixed upon for the Governor General to dine with the King, and, in consequence, the grandson of his Majesty, Nawab Mohsin ood Dowleh, and the minister, arrived at the Residency about 7 o'clock, to conduct his Lordship to the Furuh Bukhsh. The several Courts of the royal residence were brilliantly illuminated for the occasion, and the household troops of his Majesty lined the palace. The localities of the place I have imperfectly described to you above. You have therefore only to imagine the two broad covered ways, connecting the body of the Palace with the Baruh Durree, illuminated with thousands of variegated lamps, which reflected from the liquid mirror beneath, added much to the gaiety and splendour of the general effect. The King received the Governor general on the stair-head of the Barah Duree, and conducted him into the hall of assembly, which was lighted up with great brilliancy. The King and all his Brothers, Ministers, and Courtiers, were dressed in the most costly and magnificent robes.—It is remarkable, that the King wore a different dress, and different Turban, and rode in a different howdah, upon every separate occasion—But he seemed to have reserved his most costly vestments, and most brilliant jewels for the present evening, that he might appear with a magnificence worthy of the Royal Host of the Governor General of British India.

The dancing girls again struck up their "Tazu, bu-Tazu and flung their love-inspiring songs on the air. The dard Gazelle eyes of these Lalla Rookhs, Noormahads and Dilarams, darted around them with conscious beauty, as if to demand the admiration they merited—while the Terpsichorian undulations of their "cypress" forms, called forth the admiration of the Mujnoons, Selims, and Feramozes, who were the spectators of their various graces—The whole scene, the rich, oriental contumes, "the fretted roof and marble floor," the dancing girls, the myriad lights of the illumination reflected in the glittering waters of the reservoir, could not fail to re-call the recollection of many a loved fable of our boyhood, from the Arabian Nights and Fairy Tales, and make us almost imagine for a moment, that the scene before us, was some enchanted palace raised by the Genius of Aladdin's Lamp, or the wand of some Indian Prospero.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY G. MARTINS, IN MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY 10TH JANUARY, 1827.

(Continued from the last Page.)

The dinner was laid out in the same Veranda in which His Majesty entertained the Governor General at breakfast, and went off as well as most large dinners, where there is much staring about, much talking and little eating. From the dinner table the party retired to a Verranda on the opposite side, fronting the Palace of the Furuh Bukhsh, and commanding a full view of the illuminations before described. Fire works had been prepared for the entertainment of the evening, and now burst forth with unusual brilliancy. The rockets took their sparkling way high into the vault of heaven, whilst, at intervals, six fire balloons were sent up, and rose majestically above the smoke and tumult of the other fireworks.

The King of Oude and the Heir Apparent, dined at the Residency on the following day, when a similar display of illuminations and fireworks took place, but nothing occurred sufficiently novel or striking to merit relation.

On the morning of the 2d December, the Governor General held a Durbar, at which personages of high rank, dependants of the British Government, and respectable merchants, were presented to His Lordship, and received suitable marks of favor and consideration.

On the 4th December, the day previous to that appointed for the Governor General's departure from Lucknow, His Lordship, in consequence of an invitation from the King, proceeded to breakfast with his Majesty at the Palace of Pearls (Motee Muhul) accompanied by all his suite in full uniform, and escorted by the Body Guard. The King came out to meet the Governor General about 100 yards from the Palace, His Majesty's Elephant carriages were drawn up before the gates of the Motee Muhul, to add to the show. They were three in number, the largest was a very handsome four wheeled carriage, about 12 or 13 feet long with a sort of wooden canopy, supported by light pillars, and drawn by four young Elephants handsomely caparisoned, and having their heads and trunks painted with curious figures and quaint devices. The two other carriages were smaller, but of elegant construction, and each drawn by two Elephants. Passing through the arch of the handsome gateway of the Motee Muhul, the procession entered an extensive square, in which was erected a circular enclosure, constructed of interwoven bamboos, about thirty feet in height—in which, as we approached, we observed about six large Buffaloes and several cages with Tigers had been attached, at different places, on the outside of the bamboo enclosure, each having a small door opening into the arena, in which the Buffaloes were impatiently waiting to give them battle.

The enclosure was quickly surrounded by the Elephants of the spectators and by crowds of natives the uproar waxed exceeding great, and the frightened Buffaloes charged the Bamboos with alarming fury; but fortunately, they were proof against their formidable horns. Few of His Lordship's party had previously been witnesses of a Tiger fight, and expectation was raised to the highest pitch, when two Tigers were let in upon the raging Buffaloes. But, alas for human foresight! in this, as on most occasions, reality was fully disappointed by anticipation! The Tigers crept trembling along the sides of the enclosure, and made no attempt to defend themselves, or to avoid the blow, when the Buffaloes, carrying their heads close to the ground, charged down upon them, and pinned them to the Bamboos. A pugnacious Bear was then let in, as the champion of the fallen Tigers, and expanded his ample arms to embrace his noble foe—but Bruin's self-complacency was considerably disturbed by suddenly finding himself elevated six-feet above his ordinary level, with a small rent or two in his comfortable fur jacket.

Bruin had, doubtless, read Falstaff's history, or, may be, he was that worthy personage himself in a state of transmigration. At any rate, he fully concurred with that valiant knight, in deeming discretion to be the better part of valor, and, accordingly turning his back on the buffaloes, he proceeded quietly to climb up the bamboos, till arriving at the top, his career was arrested by a net, in which he presently became so entangled, that he was unable to move backwards or forwards; and therefore remained quietly where he was, basking in the sun, and looking down upon the field of battle and the enemy, with much apparent self-satisfaction at the ingenuity of his escape.

The party then proceeded to a part of the Palace called the Moobaruk Munzil, where breakfast had been prepared in a spacious and remarkably elegant saloon. After breakfast, the party adjourned to the vernada which overlooked the Goomtee, for the purpose of witnessing combats between Elephants and Rhinoceroses, and other amusements that had been prepared for the occasion. Two Elephants were arranged against each other on the opposite bank of the River Goomtee, which, at this spot, is deep and narrow. The exhibition succeeded little better than the Tigerfight, for, after a slight struggle, the sagacious animals seemed to discover their respective strength, and the weaker turned tail, and strode off to the jungle. After considerable delay, and firing of squibs, the Elephants were again brought together, and prevailed on to renew the combat. The fugitive mustered all his vigour for one desperate struggle, and succeeded, for a moment, in lifting his antagonist from his fore legs, but, as if sensible that he had exhausted his powers in the effort, he again fled the field. The King being far from well, the entertainment soon after broke up, and the Rhinoceros fights did not take place.

On the morning of 5th December, the Governor General left Lucknow, and proceeded to the Resident's house in the cantonments, which are situated about four miles from the city. His Lordship and family partook of a splendid tiffin at Mr. Ricketts's Garden House, and proceeded in the evening to the Camp, which was pitched about two miles from the cantonments, on the road to Seetapore.

[*The Govt. Gaz. Dec.* 21.

Europe.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

ABSTRACT OF INTELLIGENCE FROM JULY 19, TO JULY 26.

LONDON,—TUESDAY JULY 25, 1826.

The change which Don Pedro has proposed to make in the present institutions of Portugal has excited, as well might be expected, considerable alarm at the Court of Madrid. It is said that Ferdinand has protested against a Constitutional Government being established so near to him, and has addressed remonstrances on the subject to all the Sovereigns in Europe. His complaints, however, will have little result, now that England is completely separated from the Holy Alliance. Indeed there is already evidence of some yielding to circumstances on the part of the fanitical government of Spain; for the mission of Senor Anduaga, who was appointed Ambassador to Lisbon, has just been revoked.

The latest accounts from Constantinople confirm the complete destruction of the Janissaries. A vessel from the Dardanelles passed through thousands of dead bodies which had been thrown into the sea of Marmora, after the revolt. Some apprehensions are entertained of the influence of the Janissaries in the Turkish provinces; but the general opinion is that they will yield, and that the European system of discipline will be speedily introduced throughout the whole empire.

A very long report, but not very clear in its details, on the Russian Conspiracy, has been published at St. Petersburgh. It is addressed to the Emperor, and professes to give accounts of the proceedings of secret societies for a series of years, collected from the confessions of Reformers, or persons arrested and held in durance. If this document may be cridited, liberal opinions have been making great progress in Russia since the war with France commenced, and a great number of persons of rank have more or less imbibed them. Among the persons arrested, many are alleged to have acted under delusion; and these, as is said in the latest accounts, having made sufficient atonement by their imprisonment, are now set at liberty.

The atrocities committed by Greek Pirates in the Levant have long been a subject of complaint, and we find, from a letter received this day at Lloyd's that they have gone so far as to make an attack on the boats of one of our frigates, the *Sybille*. The crews of two Pirate ships went on shore at Candia, and attacked the *Sybille's* boats, killing 12, and wounding 29 officers, and men included. Lieut. Gordon received three balls in his body, and Mr. Edmiston, a Midshipman, had his chin shot off. Another Midshipman and the Assistant Surgeon, it is said, were killed. The Pirate vessels were destroyed, and a great number of the pirates killed.

Letters from Vienna represent the movements of Ibrahim Pascha in Greece to be unopposed by any thing like effectual resistance.

LATEST NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE MORNING HERALD,—JULY 25, 1826

REPORTS FROM MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

The reports from the manufacturing districts are daily filled with accounts of the distresses of times, and the writers of newspapers and pamphlets are tormenting themselves, and Ministers with plans for alleviating the distress. An issue of Exchequer bills seems to many the most proper mode. We deprecate such a measure. Of all modes of relief, none is so objectionable as that of propping up manufactures by Exchequer bills, Bank notes, or medium of any description. The manufacturers, as we have repeatedly said, are the individuals principally to blame. They have gone on manufacturing goods, by means of machinery, till not only our own warehouses and shops, but the warehouses and shops of almost every country are deluged. The loan system has encouraged this rage for production. The South American States alone have borrowed of England twenty millions sterling. This, of course, was not sent out in gold or silver, but almost altogether in British manufactures. John Bull is ever ready to assent to any thing in the shape of a loan. He will lend money to any amount, provided there be an appearance of good interest and an exorbitant bonus attached to the principal. Within these two years or so, goods to the amount of twenty millions have thus been sent out to South America. The consequence of which is, that the South American market has been completely glutted. The supply so far exceeds the demand that the goods in that country are selling at an unprecedented low price; and as far as the regular trade is concerned, the returns from South America to this country are equally excessive. Cotton, hides, and other productions, are sent to England in payment for goods exported in the regular way of trade, so that the excessive importation has filled the warehouses in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and other trading towns. This is not the case only with South America, it is nearly the same with every quarter of the globe. The imports from the East Indies, the West Indies, Africa, Canada, and other countries are equally enormous; and it may be said that perhaps there never was a period when there was such an immense quantity of foreign goods in English warehouses as at the present day. No wonder that trade in imported articles is flat and prices low. Such is the state of trade at present, and there is little probability that any favourable turn can take place for one year at soonest. Time only can cure the evil. The manufacturers must put a stop to the excessive production, which their machinery has accomplished, the stock in hand must be disposed of, and the supply become proportioned to the demand before any essential relief can be obtained. Now if Government were to supply the manufacturers with Exchequer-bills, Bank-notes, or an increased circulating medium of any description it, is quite plain what would be the consequence. Our warehouses would remain overloaded—the excessive importation of foreign commodities would continue—the attempt at cure, in fact, would only prolong the disease. There is no want of circulating medium, and we trust that Ministers will turn a deaf ear to all applications for increasing it. Ministers can do no good but harm by interposing. Trade ought to be left to itself, and those who have contributed to the evil ought to suffer for it. If a manufacturer be so folish as to make two pieces of goods while his regular trade requires only one; or if the merchant import double the necessary quantity of foreign commodities, ought the country to hold out a bonus to them, or uphold them in their folly and imprudence; A great number of people are constantly talking of the total stagnation of trade. Such a state of things is impossible. So long as people, eat, drink, clothe, lodge, and give entertainments, and attend amusement, there will be trade. Births, marriages, and deaths alone cause trade. In middle life the birth of a child costs from 50*l.* to 100*l.*; the marriage of a son or daughter 100*l.*; and the expense of a funeral cannot be defrayed for much less. Now supposing, in round numbers, that three millions are born, married, and die in one year, and the expense on each occasion should be 100*l.*, the trade would be three hundred millions a year; yet while something like this is going on, we are told that trade is extinct. This is a view of the case that few people take. Our great statesmen and political economists are constantly speaking of our exports and imports, and forment themselves and others with the bewildering Parliamentary statements, while they almost wholly forget the internal trade—yet from this latter trade the great mass of our taxes are raised. The exports and imports are a mere trifle, in comparison with the sum total of the internal trade—the latter does not amount to more, we believe, than 60 millions altogether. The stupid pamphlets put forth on these subjects by the political doctors,—the Tookes, and the Lauderdales, and others of the same school,—are quite sickening. They seldom or never take a correct view of the subject. Lords and barristers, and mere literary men, are but little acquainted with trade.—They almost invariably commence their reasoning on false *data*, and consequently arrive at a false conclusion. Let those who complain of the stagnation of trade only take a cursory view of much of the present state of society, In London, and all the principal towns, the streets are filled with great numbers of well-dressed, well-fed people. Enter their houses, and we find them well furnished; we see entertainments given night after night—professional men in attendance and well paid. Go to Vauxhall, Newmarket, Mathews' Entertainments, and other places, and we see them crowded. Go to the Opera-house, and we find it filled with Gentlemen and Ladies dressed in the most elegant attire. We hear that some of the actors and actresses realise from 50 to 100 guineas a night. At Vauxhall we sometimes see a crowd of from 3,000 to 5,000 well-dressed persons, eating and drinking enormously, at a great expense, and laying the foundations of trade among medical professors. Yet the cry is—the times are bad, and there is no trade. But this is the constant complain of traders when their goods do not fly off as fast as they wish, or of manufacturers whose machinery turns out goods quicker then their customers can consume them. They meet and grumble and rail against Kings and Ministers. They also meet with individuals connected with the public press, and particularly the daily papers, who are always on the look out for news and anxious to find something to amuse or interest their readers, for the purpose of selling their papers. All this gives a colouring to the distresses of the country, which makes them appear ten times greater than they are in reality. Nothing is more easy than to give such a colouring. In times of what is called prosperity too, the very same individuals put forth long bombastical statements about the briskness and improvement of trade, and the prosperity of various places. This is particularly the case in the manufacturing districts. But when the markets are over-stocked, the same places according to these writers, are on the brink of ruin. This is the case at the present moment. In time, trade will take a turn the other way; and time alone can produce any favourable change. Then we shall have the writers in the Manchester, Leeds, Glasgow, Belfast, Cork, and other papers, bothering themselves and their readers, with long-winded rigmarole wordy stuff about the *prosperity* of their respective towns and cities, and the London papers will copy the trash without making the least alteration in it.

MORNING HERALD,—JULY 26, 1826.

It gives us much pleasure to observe, that the number of bankrupts is decreasing. In last Tuesday's Gazette there were only ten, and the same number on Friday. There have not been so few any one week for the last six months. On Saturday, the 28th of January last, there were no less than sixty. Now, if an increase of the number of bankruptcies is a proof of the unprosperous state of the country, a decrease must likewise be a proof of its prosperity. Should this prosperous state of affairs continue—and prosperous certainly it may be called to a certain extent, it is probable that we shall have another prosperity speech from Mr. Robinson, at the opening of Parliament—a speech similar to that notable one which has given him a new cognomen, as effectually as if it had been granted by Royal authority and published in the Gazette. "Parliament," said he on that occasion, "the true source of such general happiness, may enjoy the proud, the delightful satisfaction of looking round upon the face of a joyous country, smiling in plenty, and animated with what I haped to see—unrestricted industry, content, comfort prosperity and order, hand in hand, dispense from the ancient portals of a Constitutional monarchy, their inestimable blessings among a happy, united, and let it never be forgotten—a grateful people." We sincerely hope, however, that if he should boast of the prosperity of the country, he will confine himself to plain language, and avoid all allusion to the "ancient portals," and the hand-in-hand march of industry, content, comfort, prosperity, and order. Such language in a financial statement only excites ridicule. Mr. Robinson ought to recollect that there are a great many people on the look-out for such foolish expressions—people who envy him his situation, who covet the good things in Church and State, as eagerly as he can do himself, and who gladly lay hold of such an opportunity of turning him and his plans into contempt. He must know that there are many on the Opposition benches who would willingly change sides with him, and that there are writers too who would have no objection to some of those places and pension which they now rail against so bitterly.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Why, therefore, should he put himself in their power, and gratify that envious spirit which lead them to seize every accasion to torment and harass him? Besides the folly of affording them such a handle, there is the greatest absurdity in giving a financial statement in such flowery and bombastical language. It can only tend to involve in mystery things which ought to be stated clearly, and made intelligible to every man in the kingdom. When the present distress, therefore, shall have subsided, when trade takes a turn for the better, and the country resumes its fair position, we trust that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his financial statement, will profit from the experience of the Session before the last, and avoid those poetical quotations and classical allusions which have hitherto formed such prominent parts of his speech.

LONDON,—JULY 26, 1826.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Yesterday, the period of the writ for the assembling of a new Parliament having expired, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Melville, &c. appeared in the House of Lords soon after three o'clock. There was a "Writ," not a "Commission," on the present occasion, and it postponed the day of meeting. As this is a proceeding that seldom occurs, some difficulty, and several conferences took place with the various officers and clerks of the Houses of Parliament, as to the forms of proceeding that ought to be adopted. It is considered that there is no Parliament—the meeting, swearing in, &c. not having taken place; consequently, as there is no speaker, none could be summoned; and the Peers not having been sworn in, nor the Parliament assembled agreeably to the date of the Writ, Commissioners for its prorogation or postponement could not be named. All attended in reality—Peers, clerks, officers, &c. in what is termed undress, and no ceremonies, or recognition of one House by the other, took place.

The Lord Chancellor appeared in front of the Woolsack, but without Peer's robes; the Usher and Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod (Sir T. Tyrwhitt and Mr. Quarme) were in ordinary dress, and without the staves of office; and the Commons were not summoned to attend below the bar. Mr. Courtenay, the Clerk of the Parliament, merely desired Mr. Quarme to open the lower doors to see whether any persons were in attendance from the Commons.

Mr. W. Ley, the 3d Clerk at the table from the Commons, and several of their Clerks, officers, &c. attended, and then entered and walked up to the bar, but without the customary three bows.

The Lord Chancellor, speaking from the Woolsack, and addressing the few Peers near him, afterwards without directing his words to the representatives of the Commons, declared, "That his Majesty had been pleased to cause another writ to be issued under the Geat Seal, dated, Windsor, July 12, for proroguing the Parliament to Thursday, Aug. 24."

Mr. Courtnay then read such writ.

Mr. Wilbraham, the Deputy Clerk of the Crown Office—a certificate of the names of the 16 Peers chosen, sommoned and certified to sit and vote in the House of Peers for Scotland, attended at their Lordships' table with the original returns, and the certificate was compared with the same, which was found and declared to be correct.

The Lord Chancellor then bowed and retired, as did the other Peers, and the persons below the bar, who attended on behalf of the Commons, also without any of the usual ceremony of bowing, &c.

During the recess, the chamber in which the Lords assemble its throne &c. have been renovated, beautified, and re-gilt, and they look bright and splendid, aided as they are by the new festooning, rich scarlet covering to the benches and woolsacks. Those showy decorations much delighted the Peers, as well as the several strangers and ladies who were collected below the bar,

LIVERPOOL COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

British Plantation Sugar.—The total sales amount to nearly 1200 hhds. at steady prices, besides which 700 bags fine white Bengal Sugar have been sold at 74s per cwt. A small lot of good white Havannah Sugar has brought 38s per cwt. About 200 puncheons Demerara Molasses have been sold at 22s to 22s. 6d per cwt.—The few sales made in Coffee are confined to small lots to the grocers for the home trade.—Cocoa, Pimento, and Ginger remain dull, a small parcel of the latter article (Barbadoes of fair quality) has been sold at 56s to 60s per cwt.—In Rums little done; prices steady.

Cotton.—A further decline of fully ¼d per lb, has taken place in the prices of most description. The arrivals amount to 26,000 bags, and the sales to 6,300 bags, to 2,180 Bowed 5½d a 6⅛d, ordinary to fair; 6⅛d, a 6½d, good o prime; 570 Orleans 6d a 8½d; 1,550 Alabama and Mobile 5¾d a 7d; 20 Sea Island 13d a 20d; 50 stained ditto 5½d, a 7½d; 360 Pernambucco at 9½d a 10½d (chiefly at 10½d; 700 Maranham to 9d a 8½d: 360 Bahia at 9d a 9½d; 100 Para at 8⅝d 200 Egyptian 7d a 9d; 30 West India at 7¼d; 140 Surat at 4⅞d; a 5¼d 80 Bengal at 4⅞d a 5d: 600 Brazil and 60 American have been taken for export.

(ANOTHER ACCOUNT.)

About twenty chests of Bengal Indigo were disposed of by private sale, at 4s for ordinary pale consuming violet, and 4s 9d a 6s 9d for middling copper to violet and copper.—We have also more inquiry for Carraccas, and the holders are now advancing 6d. 9d. advance.—The East India Company's only sale of 1,968 chests terminated yesterday, out of this quantity about 300 Bengal, 1,100 Oude, and 300 Madras and Manilla were brought in and refused; there was a full attendance of Foreigners, who were the principal buyers; the Bengal qualities went off with spirit at near the prices of last April's sale, and in some instances 6d a 9d lower; the Oude were neglected, and nearly all taken in—About 100 bags Saltpetre were sold at 22s a 22s 6d per cwt. In other description of East India produce there have been no sales made.—*Morn. Her. July 24.*

MISCELLANY,—ORIGINAL AND SELECT.

His Majesty continues to visit Virginia Water daily, where he dines with his distinguished attendants at the usual hour of five o'clock in the Royal Marquee. He seldom exceeds an hour at the dinner table, and takes but very little wine. After dinner, his Majesty embarks in his pleasure boat, and enjoys his aquatic amusements, consisting chiefly in angling, in which he is, in general, very successful. At half-past eight or nine o'clock, his Majesty, with his usual attendants, returns to the Royal Marquee, where coffee and tea are served up, and the different apartments in the Royal Marquee are during the evening brilliantly illuminated with lustres, lamps &c. At ten o'clock, his Majesty returns to the Royal Lodge. He enjoys excellent health.—The King has given another thousand guineas towards the destressed manufacturers of Spitalfields. The grand climacteric of distress among them is believed to have passed. French silk has been introduced, and the English manufacture has still maintained its place; the trade, therefore, if not beneficially, is not detrimentally affected by the admission of its rival to the market.——The *Gazette* of Tuesday contains the Royal permission to Sir Thomas Lawrence, to accept and wear the insignia of the Legion of Honour conferred upon him by the King of France—The United States papers complain of an unusual difficulty in procuring seamen, either for the naval service or for merchant shipping——The electors of Surrey are to give Mr. Pallmer a grand dinner on the 26th, for which 100 stewards have been appointed, and the room is to be decorated with 2,055 lamps, the number of his *obscure supporters*, as they have been called: they have also required Mr. Pallmer to sit for a full-length picture at their expense, in order to perpetuate their unfeigned pleasure at a circumstance which has occasioned to the magistrate so much unfeigned regret.——Sir Peter Laures, the new alderman, is said to be the second instance of a gentleman born north of the Tweed ever having attained that honour.——An astonishingly large tree has just been discovered in the bed of the river at Stilebridge, supposed to have lain there from the time of the flood. When this tree was standing, it must have measured upwards of 450 feet of timber. Several hands are now employed in extricating this antediluvian from the place in which it has been so long deposited, as it has been already raised eight feet, the whole task will be completed in a few days.——Henry, who was formerly director of the Opera at Paris, has been convicted of forgery and destruction of deeds. His sentence is ten years hard labour, branding, the pillory and degradation from the Legion of Honour, of which he had been a member.——The King gives his patronage to the Grand Musical Festival at Birmingham, similar to the York Festival last year. His Majesty has also given his permission to a number of his private band to attend the performance at Birmingham.—On Tuesday, the Directors of the West India Docks gave a splendid entertainment at the Crown and Sceptree Tavern, at Greenwich, to all his Majesty's Ministers who are in town.——Among the features of the late remarkable drought, it may be mentioned that Lincoln spring water, drawn from the conduits, formed an article of export to Boston by the steam packet boats.——Wednesday being the anniversery of his Majesty's Coronation, the morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells, and a display of colours on the different steeples. The Royal Standard was hoisted at the at the Tower, at which place and in St. James's Park, the usual salutes were fired. The Worshipful Companies of Goldsmiths, Stationers and Merchant Tailors, in their barges proceeded to Richmond. The Lady Mayoress and family embarked on board of the navigation barge, on the Surry side of Blackfriars-bridge, on which occasion, the Lord Mayor gave a grand entertainment on board at Twickenham.——The Lord Bishop of London held a confirmation on Tuesday at Ware, when 390 young persons of that town and neighbourhood were confirmed by his Lordship.——On Tuesday Mr. Coke presided at the 15th anniversary of his audit, for which he returned to Holkham from the *fete* at Felbrigg that morning.——The enormous sum of 39,174. 722l. is now in the Bank of England, standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery!——The number of bankrupts gazetted in the half year ended with June 1825, was 489, while those for the corresponding period of this year has been 1827.——A joint stock Banking Company is to be forthwith established at Lancaster—the capital to be 300,000l. divided into three thousand shares of 100*l.* each—no person to hold less than five nor more than 100 shares.——Circulars have been sent to the surveyors of taxes throughout the kingdom, directing them to withdraw all charges made on persons keeping carriages with wheels of less diameter than 30 inches, and drawn by ponies or mules not exceeding 12 hands in height, or drawn by oxen or asses except where let to hire.——About a month since, as a woman of the name of Haskell, and her little boy, six years of age, were passing along the New Forest, in the vicinity of Fordingbridge, they were met by a mad dog, which attacked them and bit the child in his face. The dog was pursued and killed the same day in Fording bridge; and on Sunday last the child expired from the dreadful effects of hidrophobia.——By official returns published in Tuesday,s *Gazette*, it appears that the number of Bank notes in circulation under 5*l.* on the 8th of July amounted to 1,358, 806*l*——True bills have been found by the Grand Jury against 27 persons, charged with assembling in a riotous and disorderly manner, and by violence preventing divers persons from approaching the bustings erected for taking the pall at the Preston election.——The annual conference of the preachers in the Wesleyan Methodist connexion will be held this year in Liverpool. The conference will commence its sittings in the last week of the present month.——The amount to be laid out in the present quarter by the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, is 351,600*l.*——The *Worcester Journal* says,—We are happy to find that in this vicinity several families have come to the resolution of not purchasing any goods of foreign manufacture. This is true patriotism.——On Thursday the Goldsmiths' Company received at dinner his Majesty's Ministers, and several of the Nobility, together with other distinguished characters, at their Hall in Foster-lane. The entertainment was, in every respect, worthy of the respectability of the corporation, and of the high character of their distinguished guests. *Bell's Week. Mess.*

THE COMET STEAM PACKET.

(From the Greenock Advertiser.)

The operations for the raising this vessel having drawn near to a conclusion, since the commencement of this week much interest regarding it has been excited here, and numbers have been daily attracted to the spot to mark the progress of the undertaking, and witness the first appearance which the shattered bark exhibited when raised above the water's surface; among the earliest indications of its near approach was the discovering of the body of an elderly stout made female, on Monday evening, supposed to be the last person to have been on board the Comet; notwithstanding the great length of time it had been in the water the body was but little decayed. Having been taken up the river until opposite Gourock Church-yard, it was then put into a shell and interred. On Wednesday afternoon a pair of bagpipes were fished up from the deck of the vessel, and it will be recollected that to the inspiring strains of this instrument some of the passengers were enjoying themselves in the dance not an hour before that dreadful collison, which ushered them into eternity.

It was not till Wednesday before any part of the wreck was got above the water, and yesterday (Thursday) some further progress was made in bringing the vessel close to the shore; and this morning, when the tide had completely ebbed, a considerable part of the deck was above the surface; but that portion of the vessel which comprehends the main cabin, from lying obliquely on the face of the bank, yet remains immersed. The bow of the vessel is completely shattered, and the funnel thrown down and resting lengthways on the deck. A variety of articles have been fished up from the fore cabin this morning, including several pieces of silk dresses, children's frocks, shoes, thread cases, a small trunk, &c. &c. all of which are in the care of proper authorities. A man's hat, and a part of a jaw-bone, have been likewise brought up. The whole exhibits a very melancholy spectacle. It is expected with the assistance of a tide or two more, the vessel will be hauled altogether on the beach.

(From the Edinburgh Courant.)

We have been politely favoured by the Lord Provost, with the following letter, regarding the raising of this ill-fated vessel, addressed to him, by Mr. Cleland, of Glasgow, It will be read with much interest:—

Glassgow, July 20, 1826.

MY LORD—I beg to inform you, that I went down to Gourock yesterday morning, to witness the raising of the Comet; and knowing that a detail of what I saw there would interest your Lordship, I now inform you, that the Comet, which went down in sixteen fathoms water, is now in two fathoms; and, from being in channel, is now not more than sixty yards from the shore. When I went on board one of the two lighters used for raising the vessel, I found Mr. Brown and his men much annoyed with waves from a heavy sea; he told me, that he was much afraid of losing that tide, but hoped that when the weather abated, in two tides thereafter, he would have the Comet ashore. In the same lighter, I found found Mr. Claud Marshall, the Sheriff Substitute of the West District of Renfewshire, with two men, for the purpose of taking charge of what property or dead bodies might be found in the vessel. You will recollect that the exertion of this Gentleman were very great, and very properly appreciated, on the melancholy occasion of the Comet's going down.

The body of one woman only has yet been found, with no other dress than corsets; it is much mutilated. A large dog has come up, and is now floating near the shore.

Before I took to the small boat, the bow of the Comet was about five feet above the water; the funnel seemed to be lying at an angle of about 45 degrees from the deck.

Mr. Brown, who has been so successful in lifting the Comet, is a ship carpenter at Perth; his skill and exertions are very praiseworthy. At first, and while the Comet was in deep water, he moored the lighters close together, immediately over the wreck. Having placed a strong ch[illegible] cable under her bow, and another under her ste[illegible] he laid an oak log, about fifteen inches squa[illegible] across the lighters. When the tide raised the ligh[illegible] ers, the Comet, from having taken fast hold of t[illegible] mud or sand at the bottom, was difficult to dra[illegible] up, that the oak log acts. broke in two. C[illegible] this, Mr. Brown used two logs, one on the top [illegible] the other, and at the height of the tide, broug[illegible] the lighters and Comet nearer the shore, by mea[illegible] of a strong windlass, which he had erected on sh[illegible] When the Comet arrived at its present posi[illegible] Mr. Brown placed the lighters at such a distan[illegible] from each other, as to allow the Comet to ge[illegible] up between them. It is melancholy to recollect that at the first effort of the windlass, the maste[illegible] of one of the lighters, a fine young man, lately married, was killed on the spot, by a too sudden revolution of the spokes.

Should the remains of any unfortunate passenger be still on board, it may be some consolation to the friends to know, that this ill-fated vessel will very soon give up its contents.

While Mr. M'Innes, tha late master of the Comet, was standing on the lighter opposite to m[illegible] the Ayr steam boat passed, crowded with passengers, on a pleasure excursion, to see the st[illegible] packet United Kingdom, before she went fro[illegible] to your port. This circumstance, trivial in i[illegible] self, could not but bring up recollections alik[illegible] melancholy and distressing.

I am, my Lord Provost,
Your Lordship's very faithful & obedient Serva[illegible]
JAMES CLELA[illegible]

—*Courier, July 24.*

MISCELLANY—ORIGINAL AND SELECT.

The new farce now in rehearsal at the Haymarket Theatre, is form the ingenious pen of Mr. Kenny, author of *Sweethearts and Wives.* It is announced for Friday next.——Robert Haddack, of Spilsby, Lincolnshire, aged 93, attended Lord Gwydyr's rent-day on the 12th inst. in good health, it being his 78th year of paying rent to the family.——The following are the 16 peers chosen as the representatives of Scotland:—The Marquisses of Queensberry and Tweedale; the Earls of Errol, Home, Kellie, Elgin, and Rose-berry; Viscounts Arbuthnot and Strathallan; and Lords Forbes, Saltoun; Gray, Sinclair, Colville, Napier, and Belhaven and Stenton——133 Members have been elected for England and Wales that did not sit in the last Parliament.——Whilst heat and drought prevail in most northern countries, the South of Europe is visited by cold weather and deluged by rain.——The *Comet* steam boat has been dragged within a few yards of the shore. The body of a woman has been washed a shore, quite entire, except a little mortified in the neck and shoulders. The Authorities examined the body before interment, and believe that it is the woman that was said to be missing.——An Address to His Majesty's Government is now in course of signature in Birmingham. It contains a well described, but most melancholy detail of facts, unconnected with either political suggestion or allusion.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger, July 24.*

LONDON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 8.—"*City Two o'Clock.*—The business in our own, as well in the Foreign Funds, was considerable, accompanied with a general improvement in the early part of the morning, which, in the absence of news and reports of any kind, was attributed to the state of accounts and abundance of money, the market has since completely changed its appearance, in consequence of some heavy sales of Money Stock; the quotation has since been 79¼, and at that price Consols at present remain, sellers.

Exchequer Bills are 17 18; and New 4 per Cent. Scrip 2 to 2¼; Mexican Bonds are 54 to ¼; Colombian 35½; Spanish are 9¼ 10¼; Greek 13; Brazil Mine Shares are 24 pm.; Talpuxahuas 45 to 50 pm.; Castellos ¼ pm.

The successor to the Duke of Manchester, as Captain General and Governor of Jamaica, it is understood, will not be appointed for some months.—*London Courier.*

We have received Frankford papers to the 2d instant. They contain an articles dated Elberfeld. July 28, from which it appears that favourable accounts have been received from the German American Mining Company. The first difficulties have been considerable, but these surmounted, a fair prospect seems to open to those connected with the speculation.

Private letters from Lisbon to the 30th ult. convey a lively idea of the enthusiasm on the promulgation of the Constitution, and also the preparations for general rejoicing on the day the Constitution is to be sworn to by the Portuguese Ministers and other public functionaries. It is hinted however, that there are cabals against the new order of things in Lisbon, though the enthusiasm of the inhabitants is so great, that the Queen's party will probably be deterred from making any movements. In one of the mobs a madman, proclaiming the Queen was shot by the soldiers, who have, in several instances, been called out, on account of the great excitement in the public mind.

Letters from Napoli di Romania to the 4th ult. state, that Lord Cochrane had not yet arrived, and that Abrahim Pacha had left the interior of the Morea for the coast near Modon.

VARIETY.

A Gentleman was once boasting before Lord Norbury, that he had just left a capital sporting country and added in justification of what he asserted that he himself had shot 23 hares before breakfast one morning. The devil you did Sir said his Lordship, man you must have fired at a wig.